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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BISHOP RESIGNS

Spiritual Jurisdiction of Anglican
Church Transferred.

FOR WELL-BEING OF THE CHURCH

Changed Political Condition Render
the Course Desirable—A Bright
and Harmonious Future.

Address of the Bishop of Honolulu to
the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese
with regard to the transfer of the
spiritual jurisdiction from the See of
Canterbury to the Church in the
United States of America, given in
St. Andrew's Cathedral on Sunday,
April 9, 1899.

My dear Brethren of the Clergy and
Laity in the Diocese of Honolulu.
The time has arrived, when as chief
pastor of the Anglican Church in Ha-
waii, I should make fully known to all
members of the Church in the Islands
the course of action that the changed
political condition has rendered desir-
able to be taken in order to secure the
present well-being of the Church and
promote its advancement in the future.

At the recent General Convention of
the American Church held at Washing-
ton, it was recognized that the Hawai-
an Islands having passed under the do-
minion of the United States, the re-
sponsibility of making spiritual pro-
vision for their new possession de-
volved upon that branch of the Angli-
can Communion, although immediate
action could not be taken, inasmuch as
the Islands had for a considerable pe-
riod been a missionary diocese of the
Church of England.

A resolution postponing the consid-
eration of the course to be taken until
after conference with the authorities of
the Church of England having been
adopted by the Convention, it did not
at first appear open to me to move in
the matter, until I had received some
communication indicating the steps
that should be taken under circum-
stances which have never before arisen
in the history of the Anglican Com-
munion. No advice, however, having
been received, there appeared on mat-
ture consideration no valid reason why
I should not take the initiatory step
towards handing over to the Church in
the United States a responsibility
which that Church is ready and desir-
ous to assume.

Under these circumstances the course
that I have adopted has been to for-
ward to the Archbishop of Canterbury
(under whom so far as the Church of
England is concerned, the final author-
ity rests) a recommendation that the
spiritual jurisdiction of these Islands
be transferred to the Church in the
United States, as soon as that Church
is in a position to receive it, and to
make provision for its support.

As an offshoot of the Church of Eng-
land the Anglican Church has taken
root in these Islands, and had the coun-
try remained in an independent polit-
ical condition, the mother Church
would, without doubt, have continued
to foster its growth, until it became a
self-supporting diocese of the Anglican
Communion.

But the trend of public events has
been otherwise. The annexation of the
Islands to the United States points to
the advisability of the Church in Amer-
ica taking up and continuing the
work that has hitherto been done by
the Church of England. With this
transfer of responsibility in view, I
have placed my tenure of the oversight
of this mission in the hands of the
Archbishop, so that it may cease as
soon as, but not until, the House of
Bishops in America is ready to conse-
crate a bishop to succeed me.

It is quite possible that this transfer
of jurisdiction may not at first com-
mend itself to all the members of the
Church in the Islands in consequence
of the various nationalities our mem-
bership comprises. But when it is
clearly seen that such a transfer fol-
lows the natural order of events, and
that it would be an anomalous state
of things for the Anglican Church in Ha-
waii not to be attached to the Ameri-
can branch of the Anglican Commu-
nion, I am confident that the action I
have taken will meet with general ap-
proval.

any jurisdiction full of zeal and ear-
nestness to aid him in the work of fur-
ther development and expansion.
Under the new order of things, I
look forward with confidence and hope
to a bright and harmonious future for
the Anglican Church in Hawaii. For
the realization of a future so full of
promise, the one aim of all, both clergy
and laity, will be to promote the glory
of God and the advancement of His
Church.

May the Divine Head of the Church
who at His ascension sent down from
the Father the holy spirit by whom the
whole body of the Church is governed
and sanctified, direct our way, remove
all cause of reproach from among
us, and guide all our actions to the
accomplishment of His will, and the
edification of His people; so that the
Anglican Church in Hawaii, united in
one holy bond of Truth and Peace,
may never cease to be His blessed in-
strument for the conversion of the
heathen and the salvation of souls.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, who has
for twenty years past been pastor of
the Second English-Speaking Congre-
gation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, was
interviewed last night. He knew nothing
of the action of Bishop Willis ex-
cept from hearsay. At the morning
service yesterday the following earnest
appeal was addressed from the pulpit
and at the postponed annual meeting,
which takes place tomorrow night,
there will be, it is expected, a full at-
tendance, who will discuss the matters
laid down:

"A meeting of this congregation was
called, according to the Canons of the
Church, for Tuesday in Easter Week,
for the purpose of electing Church
Wardens and other officers of the
Church. When the time arrived, there
were not present members enough to
be considered a proper representation
of the whole congregation, and the
meeting was adjourned without hav-
ing performed the business for which
it had been called. The adjourned
meeting will take place on Tuesday
evening next at 8 o'clock in the school
room. I trust that nothing further is
necessary to insure a good and rep-
resentative attendance than to remind
you that the business of this meeting is
of vital importance to the congregation
as a body and to the Church in general.
Every member, male or female, com-
municant or non-communicant, who
worships in this congregation should
endeavor to be present."

Sudden Death.

Mary Kapakea, a native woman, died
very suddenly at her home Saturday
morning. She had been in apparent
good health all along up to the time of
her death. On that morning the people
in the room with her heard her give a
couple of quick gasps. They hastened
to her side and found that she was
dead. Deputy Marshal Chillingworth
summoned a coroner's jury, which re-
turned a verdict that death was due to
heart disease. The deceased woman
leaves a son, Antonio Silva, who has
charge of W. H. Rice's stock on this
island.

First Ship to Kihai.

The schooner Defender, which sailed
from San Francisco March 30th for
Kihai is the first vessel to clear from
San Francisco for that port but not
the first from the coast. The schooner
Fannie Adele sailed from Gray's Har-
bor on March 20th.

NORWAY PREPARES FOR WAR.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily Mail's
correspondent at Gothenberg, Sweden,
referring to the warlike preparations
of Norway, says: "The only possible
object of these preparations is to at-
tack Sweden, whose defenses and
armaments are inferior and whose in-
fantry are armed with obsolete wea-
pons. Should the Norwegian fleet at-
tack Gothenberg the city must in-
evitably fall."



BISHOP WILLIS.

CANTON TROUBLE

Inhabitants of That City
Capture an Englishman.

Most Serious Trouble on the Pearl
River—Troops Ordered Out—
People Being Incited.

HONGKONG, April 4.—It is reported
that the Chinese have captured Cap-
tain Francis Henry May, Superintendent
of the Hongkong police.

Two companies of Welsh Fusiliers
went to Canton last night on a torpedo-
boat destroyer sent there to protect
British interests, and the torpedo-boat
destroyer Fame followed at daybreak
this morning with 200 men.

The Hongkong regiment is now un-
der orders to proceed to Canton.
Capt. Francis Henry May has been
Superintendent of Police at Hongkong
since 1893, and Superintendent of the
Victoria Jail and Fire Brigade there
since 1896. He is the fourth son of the
late J. A. C. May, Lord Chief Justice of
Ireland, and is now in his fortieth
year. He received special decorations
for services rendered during the coolie
strike and the great plague of 1894.

LONDON, April 4.—The Hongkong
correspondent of the Daily Mail says:
Placards have been posted in the Kew-
Loon Hinterland inciting the people to
stop the British officials from survey-
ing there, and the officials have re-
turned to Hongkong because of the
threatening attitude of the Chinese.

PEARL HARBOR WORK.

Among the arrivals by the
Doric was Mr. F. Cowley, of
San Francisco. Mr. Cowley is the
representative of the Cali-
fornia Construction Company,
which received the contract for
opening up Pearl Harbor.
He states that he will begin
at once upon the preliminary
work. The machinery necessary
will arrive here in about three
weeks. The contract price for
the whole work was something
over \$250,000. This, however,
includes the wharf and bridges,
which will be commenced in the
near future by Cotton Bros., of
Oakland. Mr. Cowley expects to
finish the work in less than a
year.

Death of Mrs. Espinda.

The wife of Henry Espinda, who is a
member of the Police Department,
died last night from brain fever. She
was the daughter of Capt. B. H.
Brown of the Hilo Police. She had
been educated in the Hilo Foreign
school and taught at the Waikae
school for four years. The bereaved
husband and other relatives will ac-
company the remains by the Kinau
to Hilo where the funeral will be held.

Naval Reserves.

Advices have been received by Col-
lector-General McStocker through J. B.
Castle in regard to the proposed or-
ganization of Naval Reserves. It seems
that this body is a state institution,
being a part of the National Guard.
Owing to this a force cannot be or-
ganized here as an American Govern-
ment body. Further steps, however,
will be taken by those who are in-
terested in the organization.

MALOLOS TAKEN

Insurgents Fire the City and
then Flee.

INSURGENT BACKBONE BROKEN

Rebel Army in Full Retreat—Diffi-
culty of Locating Them—
Sharp Cavalry Skirmish.

MANILA, March 31, noon.—Major-
General MacArthur entered Malolos,
the seat of the so-called insurgent gov-
ernment, at 9:30 o'clock this morning,
the rebels burning the city and simul-
taneously evacuating it. They are now
in full retreat toward the north, where
Aguinaldo and the Cabinet have been
for two days.

Major-General MacArthur advanced
to attack Malolos at 7 o'clock this
morning. He was met with strong
opposition, the rebels resisting des-
perately, but losing heavily. General
Hall's brigade is advanced north from
the water works and driving the left
wing of the enemy across.

The United States troops rested last
night in the jungle about a mile and
a quarter from Malolos. The day's
advance began at 2 o'clock and covered
a distance of about two and a
half miles beyond the Guiguinto river,
along the railroad. The brunt of the
battle was on the right of the track,
where the enemy was apparently con-
centrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Da-
kota and Tenth Pennsylvania Regi-
ments encountered them intrinsched on
the border of the woods, and the Ameri-
cans advancing across the open suffer-
ed a terrific fire for half an hour.
Four men of the Nebraska Regiment
were killed and thirty were wounded.
Ten men of the Dakota Regiment were
wounded, and one of the Pennsylvan-
ias was killed. The Americans finally
drove the Filipinos back. Although
there were three lines of strong in-
trenchments along the track the enemy
made scarcely any defense there.
General MacArthur and his staff were
walking on the track abreast of the
line, with everything quiet, when sud-
denly they received a shower of bul-
lets from sharpshooters in trees and on
house tops, but these were speedily
dislodged.

The enemy's loss was apparently
small, the jungle affording them such
protection that the Americans were
unable to see them, and in firing were
guided only by the sound of the Fili-
pinos' shots. The American artillery
was handicapped for the same reason.
Last night's long line of camp fires
made a beautiful sight, with the
Twentieth Kansas Regiment on the
left of Guiguinto station and the Penn-
sylvania Regiment on the right, be-
yond the river.

The provision train was delayed by
broken bridges, but the stores of grain
and flocks of ducks in the locality fur-
nished ample forage. The hospital
work is remarkably efficient, as it has
been throughout the whole campaign.
The telegraphers keep abreast of the
line and maintain a constant connec-
tion with the city.

MANILA, April 2, 6:30 p. m.—The
American troops under General Mac-
Arthur are still resting at Malolos,
where everything has been quiet to-
day. Hostilities elsewhere—so far as
officially reported—have been limited
during the last twenty-four hours to
an occasional exchange of shots be-
tween the insurgents and troops form-
ing the lines of General Lawton and
General Hall, extending from the water
works to La Loma. But this shooting
has been just active enough to make
the lives of the soldiers a burden and
to compel the officers to sleep in
trenches clothed and in readiness to
repel possible attacks.

Most of the Americans are becoming
convinced that the backbone of the
insurgent opposition is broken. There
are numerous rumors pointing to an
early collapse of the insurrection. One
of these is that General Pio del Pilar,
the best fighter among the Philippine
officers, will desert Aguinaldo and give
his support to the Americans.

MANILA, April 3, 7:55 p. m.—A re-
connoissance made by cavalry under
Major Rucker this afternoon developed
into a sharp skirmish with 1000 in-
surgents entrenched at Quinsua, five
miles to the northeast of Malolos, the
main body of the rebel army being
apparently between Quinsua and
Pulilan. Other detached forces of the

enemy retreated to the eastward and
entered Mateo Valley, where they were
repulsed by General Hall's troops.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Philippine Commission Orders Fili-
pinos to Lay Down Arms.

MANILA, April 4.—The Philippine
commission, which is composed of Col.
Charles Denby, Professor J. G. Schur-
man, of Cornell University, and Pro-
fessor Dean C. Worcester, has issued
a proclamation to the residents of the
Islands calling upon them to lay down
their arms and follow peaceful avoca-
tions. An extract from the publica-
tion is as follows:

In the meantime the attention of the
Philippine people is invited to certain
regulative principles by which the
United States will be guided in its re-
lations with them. Following are re-
deemed of cardinal importance:

First—The supremacy of the United
States must and will be enforced
throughout every part of the archipel-
ago and those who resist it can accom-
plish no end other than their own ruin.
Second—Most ample liberty of self-
government will be granted to the Phi-
lippine people which is reconcilable with
the maintenance of a wise, just, stable,
effective and economical administration
of public affairs and compatible with
the sovereign and international rights
and obligations of the United States.

Third—Civil rights of the Philippine
people will be guaranteed and protect-
ed to the fullest extent, religious free-
dom assured and all persons shall have
equal standing before the law.

Fourth—Honor, justice and friend-
ship forbid the use of the Philippine
people or Islands as object or means of
exploitation. The purpose of the Ameri-
can Government is the welfare and
advancement of the Philippine people.

A BIG COMBINE.

Manufacturers of Bar Iron Form a
Gigantic Trust.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The Record to-
morrow will say: The combination of
manufacturers of merchant bar iron,
upon which Chicago promoters have
been at work for several weeks, is
practically consummated, and within a
few days the properties will be taken
over by a corporation to be organized
under the laws of New Jersey. The
title of the Republic Steel and Iron
Company has been suggested, although
not fully decided upon. The total
capitalization will be \$55,000,000, of
which \$25,000,000 will be in 7 per cent.
cumulative preferred stock and \$30,-
000,000 in common.

The properties include all the bar
iron manufacturers of importance west
of Plattsburg, some of the largest being
in the Birmingham (Ala.) iron district.
Extensive iron mines in that section
and in the Mesaba range of the Lake
Superior copper district will be trans-
ferred.

The mills embraced have an annual
output of over one million tons of mer-
chant bar iron. In addition to the
rolling mill property, there are six
blast furnaces with an annual capacity
of about 400,000 tons of pig iron.

A portion of the underwriting has
been taken in Chicago, but the New
York interest will be the largest of
outside capital. The banking houses
of Dominick & Dickerman and William
C. Sheldon & Co. of that city have
organized the underwriting syndicate.
The company will have a cash work-
ing capital of \$6,500,000 and all plants
taken over will be free of debt.

CANAL AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A cable to
the World from London says: A de-
finite agreement has been arrived at
between the United States and the
British Government, by which the
United States will have complete and
undisputed control over the Nicaragua
canal. A statement to this effect was
made to the World's correspondent by
a prominent official of the Government.
Shortly after the reassembling of Par-
liament a statement confirming this
information will be made by Lord
Salisbury.

POPE'S GRAVE CONDITION.

LONDON, April 4.—According to a
dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from
Rome, the Pope had a fainting fit yester-
day which proved of the gravest
character.

Every effort is being made by Car-
dinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of
State, to conceal the real condition of
the Pontiff, his object being to prevent
the powers from working in advance
for the next conclave.

The powers, nevertheless, are quite
aware of the true condition of his Hol-
iness, and are secretly making prepara-
tions for the gathering of the Cardinals.

The case of the Kabuku Japanese,
who are charged with riot and murder,
comes up in the Police Court this
morning.

PUBLIC WORKS

Numerous Improvements on the Different Islands.

THE AGGREGATE IS LARGE

Many New Roads Being Built—Steel Bridges to be Erected—Work on the Lighthouse.

Just at the present time there is a large amount of public work being done on roads, bridges, and other improvements, distributed throughout the different islands of the group and while the showing is not very great in any one place the aggregate is a very large amount.

On account of the delay in receiving the appropriations voted, actual work has only recently begun in most cases, but everything possible was mapped out beforehand and careful arrangements made to push the work with all possible despatch as soon as it was possible to inaugurate it and this is now being done.

The big island is getting the greater share of the new machinery that has been purchased and of the appropriations for public work that were voted last summer. A large force of men are at work on the road from North Kona to Kohala and another gang on the road from South Kona to Kau. When these roads are finished and the gap closed between Honohina and Laupahoehoe, on which a good force is also at work, the belt around the big island will be completed.

It is anticipated that all of the above work, with the exception of the piece between North Kona and Kohala, will be finished this year. On the North Kona section, the appropriation is insufficient to complete it as should be done. Another piece of road on which the contract has been let and on which work is progressing rapidly is the section through Puna, towards Kalapana. This will probably be finished at an early date.

Hilo has a new steam roller which is giving a good account of itself by this time. The contract has been let for three miles of road in Olua, paralleling the Volcano road and at a distance of three miles from it. This road starts from the road that branches from the Volcano, 15½ miles above Hilo. The new road runs mauka from the cross road, and is through a section of land that is destined to become very valuable.

Tenders have been advertised for seven steel bridges, of which Waialeale, Waikuku and Pihonua in Hilo each get one. One is to go in at Ninole and another at Manaloa, North Hilo, one at Hanalei, Kauai, and one at Kipapa, on this island.

Considerable work is also going forward on Maui, as roads are being opened up through the lands where the new Nahiku plantation is to be located. Contracts have been let and work begun on the road from Nahiku landing to the main road and bids have just been opened for seven miles of main road and two miles of branches connecting the Nahiku landing road and Hana. It is anticipated, however, that the appropriation will only allow the construction of six miles of the main road in this place. The survey is also progressing from this road towards Makawao. Mr. Maynard has already gone to Maui to stake out a section of new road in Kula from the homesteads towards Makawao.

Six more rock crushers have lately been purchased from Henshaw, Bulkeley & Co., of San Francisco, represented here by Mr. A. L. Young, and they have already been forwarded to various points in the islands where they can be used to the best advantage.

On Oahu matters are rather quiet. Work is going along steadily on the Fall road two miles of which are now graded. The contract calls for the completion of the job by June 30 and it looks very much as if a livelier movement would have to be forthcoming if the contractors wish to be within the time limit. The rock work on the Diamond Head lighthouse, for which the Legislature made a special appropriation last summer after an exhaustive examination into the matter, is nearly finished, and it is hoped to have the light in working operation next month. If this light had been burning when the O'Brien arrived off port the chances are that she would still be aloft, as with the new danger signal it will take great carelessness to get too far in without being aware of it.

Under the direction of the Road Board on Kauai there is also being a considerable amount of work done but a large proportion of it is in the line of repairs. About the only new work that is under way there being the making of a new grade into Maloaa.

The dredger is idle at present but it will begin operations again in a few days.

Death of Sir Julius Vogel.

LONDON, March 11.—Sir Julius Vogel, the famous New Zealand writer and statesman, died.

Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G. was born in London in 1827 and went to Australia in 1851 where he engaged in various pursuits and in 1861, he went to New Zealand in 1861.

and established the first daily newspaper in the Colony, the Otago Daily Times, which he edited for several years. He became head of the provincial government in 1866, retaining that office until 1869. He afterwards held other offices, and visited England by way of San Francisco in 1871.

Sir Julius passed through Honolulu during the seventies, and made the acquaintance of government officials here. Of late years he resided in England, but was always interested in Colonial affairs, and some of the best projects in New Zealand were initiated during his administration. He held office in that colony as late as 1887. For the past ten years he resided in England.

Stock Divided.

The directors and shareholders of Honokaa met yesterday morning. It was decided to reincorporate and to increase the present capital stock to \$2,000,000. The stock was divided into \$20 shares. Each present holder of shares will receive four additional for each one.

EXTENSION PLANS

Lectures for the University Work Arranged.

Prof. Henry Rolfe Will be the Lecturer—Great Interest Manifested—The Subjects.

Lectures of the University Extension course will begin next week. Prof. Henry W. Rolfe of the University of Chicago will arrive by the Doric next Tuesday, and will give the first lecture on next Thursday evening at either the Y. M. C. A. or the High School.

Great interest is being manifested in the proposed plan. Sufficient money has been raised to defray the expenses of the proposed lecture course which shows that the interest is substantial, not ephemeral.

The regular work of the University Extension course is divided under different heads. It begins with instructing and stimulating the hearers to think, and ends with having original effort in discussing the vital questions of the day.

The choice of Prof. Rolfe to make the beginning in the work is a fortunate one. In addition to being a successful organizer he is a thoughtful, eloquent talker.

His lectures will include the important works of famous nineteenth century authors, among which will be: Idyls of the King, Tennyson; Vanity Fair, Thackeray; Sartor Resartus, Carlyle; Essays of Stevenson; Essays of Elia, Lamb.

These are but a few of a long attractive list. In addition to the regular lecture there will be a general discussion of the author and the work in question. The lectures will be free, and it is hoped that the interest will be maintained.

A Wise Decision.

The Kindergarten Association is still beloved of the public, remembered by it, and cared for as the report of the Financial Secretary proved at the April meeting.

The important subject of discussion at this meeting was "Are we eligible for membership in the Associated Charities?" As a Children's Aid Society, it would seem that we are, and affiliation with that body will guard against the misplacement of donations and the ill use of moneys which should go to serve worthy needs. The matter was thoroughly ventilated, and was voted in the affirmative.

Thus the Kindergarten Association now stands shoulder to shoulder with the most advanced thought of the day.

Missionaries Excluded

No more Gilbert island missionaries being allowed to preach on Pleasant island by the German government, Mr. De la Porte, the missionary who left on the Morning Star yesterday who is a German by birth and speaks that language fluently will, it is thought, be allowed to preach to the natives there. Pleasant island is under the German flag but the congregation of Kawaihae church has long been supporting a mission there with \$180 a year.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently which leads me to write to you. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. W. A. Stroud, Pompano City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co. Ltd. Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

LARGE LAND DEAL

W. C. Achi Buys Immense Tracts in South Kona.

FOR STOCK GRAZING PURPOSES

Rumored However That It May be Another Plantation—Will Supply the Market with Meat.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A large land transaction was closed yesterday. W. C. Achi obtained 13,000 acres of the Honomailino ranch and other lands situated in South Kona from J. M. Monsarrat. Leaseholds are given for 5000 acres while the remaining 8000 are bought outright in fee simple. The price paid by Mr. Achi was \$50,000.

At present a portion of these lands is used for grazing purposes, there being a few hundred head of cattle and horses now roaming over the territory. About forty acres, however, are planted in coffee and are leased to Japanese.

It is not definitely known what the real estate man intends to do with his new purchase. The fact that he will be accompanied by Mr. Blaisdell naturally leads to the thought that another plantation is on the tapis.

When seen concerning his intentions Mr. Achi said that he had no intention of starting a plantation and that Mr. Blaisdell accompanies him merely as a guest. He affirms that it is his intention to turn the property into a large grazing tract. He says that there is no excuse for the fact that beef is imported to these islands, and intends to furnish a plentiful supply for the market.

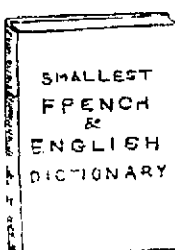
Another plantation is to be started on Lanai. The site of this last one proposed is the Palawai lands which are situated on the opposite side of the island from the new Maunalei plantation. The promoter of the new scheme is W. H. Paim, manager of the Tramway Co. It is expected that the subscription list will be opened in a few days.

The tract in consideration includes about 4000 acres of available cane land. Some time ago when the proposed site was being looked over some cane was planted which has since come up very well. The lands are situated in the higher part of the island.

The new plantation will be capitalized at about \$1,500,000. The shares will be divided up into \$20 each with 10 per cent. assessments. The greater portion of the stock will be placed on the local market.

A Literary Curiosity.

Mons. Canavarro, Consul General for Portugal, is the possessor of a unique booklet or libretto. It is the smallest dictionary of the French and English language ever published. It is slightly over an inch in length and three-eighths of an inch in thickness; has



A WONDERFUL BOOK (Exact Size)

over 5,000 words—apparently 647 pages. The volume is kept in a small metallic case, in which is set a magnifying glass, that enables a person with good sight to read every line. It was published by the celebrated Pears' Soap proprietors of England, and has no doubt had an important influence in making its publishers among the most noted as they are among the wealthiest soap-makers in England. Its owner prizes this volume as a valuable reference book, and it certainly is among the smallest books ever published.

From Newcastle, N. S. W.

The last advices from Newcastle report as follows: Honolulu.—In this direction four vessels sailed, under home charter, with the quantities of coal as stated. On the 25th February, the American schooner W. H. Talbot, with 1340 tons East Greta coal; on the 25th February, the American schooner George C. Perkins with 610 tons Greta coal; on the 4th March, the American ship John C. Potter with 1814 tons Duckenfield coal; on the 12th March the American five-masted schooner Inca with 1550 tons Duckenfield coal. The rate of freight is quoted at 15 shillings. The schooner Golden Shore and bark Colusa are in port for Honolulu.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doane's Ointment cures quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

G. SCHUMAN,

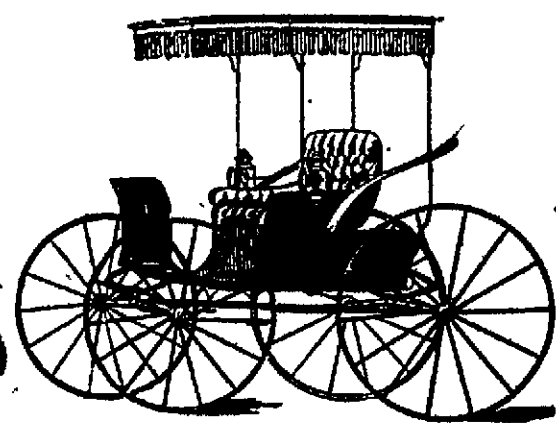
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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

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1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 11, 1899.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Those who are interested in charity should clearly understand the object and scope of the Associated Charities Society. Although it has been explained publicly and privately, it is not so clearly understood as to avoid some suspicion that it may unintentionally prejudice some religious charities to their disadvantage.

The project is not a new one. It is the outcome of necessity and good sense. The thinking people of all denominations in the large cities recognize the fact that charity is a dangerous factor in our social life. The mass of people, however unfortunate in worldly matters, do not resort to charitable aid. But it is an undisputed fact also, that many who are forced to resort to it, quickly lose their pride and self-respect, and abuse the kindness and generosity of good people. So benevolence makes paupers. The object of this association is to prevent so far as it can any abuse. It acts as a detective looking for fraud. It encourages enlightened charity by removing the suspicions of those who like to be generous, that their money may be wasted.

Every prosperous person is under obligation to the community to aid the unfortunate. But there is a wisdom in giving and a foolishness in giving.

Some twenty years ago, a cloud of tramps passed over the eastern and northern States. Able bodied men travelled from town to town, and the kind women fed them. Then the tramps became impudent, and their numbers increased. Outrages followed. After some years of gross imposition, the law interfered, and threatened the tramps, and they disappeared.

Out of these and other abuses of the generosity of the considerate has come the need of intelligent charity.

It is needless to say that we shall have special need of this society here. Causes which need not be mentioned here will give to us an undue proportion of the unfortunate people from the Mainland. If there is indiscriminate charity here, it will in time be known abroad, and the tramps will be upon us. Even the high price of passage to our Islands will not prevent them from coming, after the organic law has been passed.

The promotion of this society is not only a wise act, but it is an imperative act, unless we are prepared to carry a heavy and unnecessary burden.

THE CHINESE AND THE NA-TION'S THANKS.

Admiral Dewey, stately, serene, patriotic and grateful for brave services rendered to the flag, in the face of death, sent fifty of the Chinese who stood by his guns in the Manila battle to San Francisco, with open letter of introduction to the American people, in which he said,—these men were as brave as the bravest of us; these men looked with lidless eyes towards the Spanish fire, and asked no questions about their terms of service,—therefore, I, speaking in the name of brave and grateful men, ask that they be permitted the freedom of our soil, that these men, who stood on the decks of American battleships, which is American soil in fact and law, be allowed to walk upon the greater American soil, because you should honor them and be grateful to them for making glorious the history of your navy and your flag.

At the gateway of the Republic these Chinese presented this letter. The Secretary of the Navy, patriotic and generous, asked promptly of the Secretary of the Treasury that these men be permitted to land. The Secretary of the Treasury replied: "I cannot permit it, it is against the law that they be allowed to put their feet on American soil (they are only Chinese laborers).

So these poor Chinese who were welcomed by the nation to stand on the hot decks of the fighting cruisers, decks that are American soil, stand before the gateway to the promised land, with Federal bayonets crossed before their breasts.

When Sir Moses Montefiore, the philanthropic Jew, died, at the age of one hundred years in London, after casting millions into the box of charity for all men, the strictly orthodox said: "But he cannot get into Heaven, for he did not believe in Christ." One of the journals there related this story. That Sir Moses arrived at the gates of the Celestial city and presented his credentials to St. Peter. St. Peter looked them over and replied: "Sir Moses, according to the scriptures where you came from, you must come in. Your credentials are all right here, and a band of angels is waiting for you inside. Walk in. The gates are open!" One would have expected that these

"pagans," these men who, according to the sand lot orators, undermine our civilization, but in the hour of need fought for an alien flag, and never asked for leave to "go below," would have on touching the gates of the American Republic, found them instantly swinging open, "on golden hinges turning." They were locked and barred.

But Admiral Dewey does not understand the law. He is only a sailor. He admires an act of heroism, and applauds it. He asks that it be recognized by the people. The people reply through the government, "a Chinaman may die for our flag, but there is no place for him, living or dead, on the sacred soil. Heaven will reward any Chinaman who does a good act. We cannot." And the White Man proudly marches along with his burden.

THE PLANTERS ARE TEACHERS.

The Hawaiian sugar planter is educating the sugar cane planters of the world in the economical production of sugar. He has demonstrated the value of irrigation, of deep plowing and fertilizers. What he has learned he cannot keep to himself. The many journals devoted to the sugar industry are publishing and commenting upon the enormous product of the Ewa and other plantations. The facts of the actual production, and not a belief or theory of production attracts the attention of those who have put their capital in the industry. This object lesson given by Hawaii, not in the interests of mankind, but in a proper and lawful pursuit of gain, will create in time strong rivals. More than any other agricultural industry, the production of sugar is in the hands of capitalists with money and brains. Hawaii once sold her sugar crop for eight cents a pound and the planters made nothing. She now sells it for less than four cents per pound, and the dividends are at dizzy figures. As the Hawaiian planters learned from experience, and enterprise, other planters will learn.

The Royal British Commission said to the planters of Demerara who are on the verge of bankruptcy: "Your plantations would be profitable, if you raised more sugar to the acre; you neglect the study of the best methods and suffer."

Though Hawaii furnishes this object lesson to the sugar planters of all countries, she will be rewarded for her skill and enterprise for some time to come by large profits.

At the same time neither the skill or intelligence of the planters furnished cheap Asiatic labor. This is her good luck up to the present hour. How long will it last?

A NATIVE MISSIONARY.

(From Monday's Daily.)

There was a scene presented yesterday morning in the Kawaiahao Church that was worthy of preservation on canvas. In the oldest of the Churches, the one whose foundations were laid with feudal labor, and whose roof was finished by the hands of emancipated serfs, came together pious natives to welcome home two of their own race who had for forty-six years held up the Cross in the Marquesas. The white men have generally kept to themselves, from the beginning, this mission of the Gospel to the dark races. But there stood before the congregation yesterday two, humble before the learned, meek before the strong, who had in the sincerity and virtue of their lives, in the patience and devotion of their work among a distant and fierce tribe of their own race, won for themselves a place in the ranks of the apostles of the Pacific.

After he had closed his words in the pulpit, this venerable man unconsciously drew from his pocket the jewelled watch which Abraham Lincoln gave to him in the name of the American people for a splendid service in rescuing an American from the savages of the Marquesas. He read the hour and replaced it. Hawaii is honored in this native who bears the gift from one who died at the front of his work.

NAMING A SCHOOL.

A thoughtful reader suggests that the new school building now being erected in Palama be called the "Kaulani School."

Surely we all agree that the name of this Princess should be perpetuated in some pleasant form. Names are used arbitrarily and there can be no reason for not using it because she had no special connection with the school. If there were some object of more general importance than a local school, it would be an appropriate measure to preserve the name of the Princess in connection with it. But as there does not seem to be any such object, the decoration of this Palama school with the Princess Kaulani School will be a tribute to the memory of a noble woman whose history and premature death makes one of the sad stories of the closing days of chief rule in Hawaii.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Those who are interested in the University Extension movement will welcome Prof. Rolfe's arrival here, because he is a rare man and has made an enviable reputation for himself as an instructor.

The establishment of the Extension here is, of course, a pioneer movement.

It assumes that we have a considerable class of young men and women who are willing to seriously study the subjects presented by the lecturer.

The great and the very serious danger of a failure of the movement here is in the social condition of this community. It is distracted with social affairs, with business matters, and with an unusual number of philanthropic concerns. It is a community without repose, and therefore without opportunity for study. Delightful as the social life is to resident or stranger, it taxes too heavily the vitality of the white people at least. Indeed if the present restless condition exists the only valuable instruction the Extension lectures can give will be, "how to prevent the extinction of the Anglo-Saxon?"

Our social relations need reconstruction. Mutual acquaintance is large, the open doors are many. Above all the un-tropical ways of the northern races are daily defying the laws of health and of climate. Men do business as if the mercury was at 30 degrees.

There is a limited time for the amusement of reading light literature, and science made easy for the thoughtless, but there appears to be little time for research and study.

The final test of these lectures must be, are the listeners instructed or merely entertained? We are confronted with the fact that the "higher" classes in America obtain little profit from the best literature. The "educated" class has before it the rich, the admirable, literature of these modern days, but it cannot absorb it, or use it as it should use it. And it does not because it has not, or will not take, the time to do intellectual work. Its time is occupied by the distracting affairs of life. We have not yet reached that attitude in civilization where thinking and doing is the first rule of conduct.

As Froebel said of the education of children, the great object is to arouse their creative energy, and not allow it to lie dormant. What is needed more than all is the patient and constant intellectual activity not of the lecturer, but of the listener. There must be something more than the mere pleasure of listening to a review of Lamb's or Thackeray's works. There must be work behind it.

A close observer said, "the Sunday newspaper is one of the greatest of the University Extension lecturers." It is a weekly volume of literature which in some parts can not be equalled by the best Extension work. But there still remains the question, how far are the readers advanced?

One of the brilliant men of America said that the general ignorance of men and women who had spent years in study in school and college was astounding. The reason for it, he believed, was the failure of the educated people to keep their minds persistently active in original research. The education given by books was limited. The students opened their mouths and kind professors fed them with spoons. The only education by book or lecture that had value was that which kept the students to their work and patiently stimulated the creative faculties.

There is danger that the Extension lecture, in this community, may be regarded as a form of entertainment. The most important work it can do is among those who are really in need of instruction, and not among those who should be, if they did their duty, Extension lecturers themselves. We have to-day more college and university graduates in proportion to the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants than any community of the same size on the Mainland. Should not these have their terms of service?

At the same time, we shall be the gainers by reasons of Prof. Rolfe's visit, and he may stimulate others to work.

IMPROVE THE BEACH ROAD.

There is an opportunity now for the government to do some excellent work in beautifying the city.

The beach road is now bare of trees. It is conceded that no trees should be planted that will obscure the sight of those driving over it. The coconut tree is, undoubtedly, the most suitable for such a drive-way. It will flourish in the sandy soil that lies under the drive. No other ornamental tree will do well.

It is important that trees be planted at once so that their growth will begin.

It is known that the government some time ago had this matter under consideration, and had nearly perfected a plan for planting suitable trees along the road but it is said there has been an unavoidable delay in executing it.

The expense of purchasing 800 young coconut trees of planting and cribbing them will be not far from \$2000. This is a moderate sum for planting

two rows of trees along this drive. The amount is trifling, and can be taken out of the appropriation of \$100,000 for roads and bridges in Honolulu.

The starting of the growth of these tropical plants is so important, the government can readily obtain private subscriptions to defray the expense of the work if it needed.

Much may be done to make this beach road attractive and popular. But the planting of the coconut trees should be done at once, because seven or eight years must pass before they will become effective features in the landscape.

There is need of suggestions for the name of this beach road. President Doie suggested the name of "Ala Moana," (the ocean road). Is there a better name? The word "boulevard" is objectionable, because it suggests nothing and is only the adoption of a French word signifying a road way.

We will all be pleased if the government will at once execute its purpose of making this road a typical drive in the tropics.

WHAT IS GAMBLING?

"Gambling" and "speculating" are terms in common use, but when called upon to define these words, men widely disagree. The reason is, that the words are used in both a good and a bad sense, and, more than that, there are few business operations that do not include some of the risks that are the main features of gambling and speculation. Every merchant, upon the definition of speculation, is a speculator. He may go beyond what are called reasonable limits in business, and his brother merchants will call him a gambler. So it is in dealing with stocks or with lands. What would be called by intelligent, prudent men a mere wild speculation, or a gamble in stocks under one condition, would be called a most conservative and audacious enterprise under another condition. When a man with limited means bought Hawaiian commercial, several years ago, at the time it was "rigged" on the stock exchange, and its affairs were secretly managed and mismanaged, he would be called by many a stock gambler; especially so when he lost his money as many did.

But, when several men, with accurate knowledge of the condition of that company's property, backed with a thorough experience in the management of sugar plantations, bought the controlling interest in its stock, prudent men would not call it a stock gamble, but a brilliant and most commendable business venture. But there was and is a risk involved in the operation, of the kind connected with any speculative operation, that is, more or less ignorance of the future course of events. A man who buys land on the prairie because he "feels" that a city ought to spring up at once on the spot, is a land speculator, while another man, who buys the same land, on a small margin, is not a land speculator, because he is the brother of the president of a railway company, and has certain knowledge that the track will run through the land. The man who ventures his money on guesses, and vague opinions of the future of stock values, is merely a stock gambler, while the man who, through acquaintance or otherwise, has a reasonable knowledge of underlying facts which govern and will govern the market is not a stock gambler. It may be said here, that no man who ever wrecked his fortune and his life in speculations in good mines, patents, lands, or stocks ever admitted that he was a speculator or gambler. He invariably and honestly believed that he acted upon "sufficient" information. So do the great majority of men who bet on horse racing, and at the faro bank.

What then is the definition of gambling or speculation? Is it not the risking of money on the happening of certain events in the future, the happening of which events the common experience of mankind declares to be more uncertain than the happening of other events, which the common experiences regard as probable and therefore permit and justify a risk? Here again, where the conditions are relative, the difficulty of making a definition appears.

He who invests his money upon the risk of a sufficient fall of rain upon the cane crop during the year 1899, is not a gambler, but if he would risk his money on a fall of rain on the 4th of July, 1899, he would be a gambler. In the one case he has the knowledge of a general experience, although the rain may not fall during the entire season. In the other case, there is no general course of events which justified him in taking the risk on a certain event happening at a certain day. Gold mining conducted in certain well known ways is a legitimate business. But when it is known that hardly one man out of 5000 men who spend their lives searching for gold mines, finds a valuable one, the business becomes a gamble or more speculation.

The whole question is made sided as a practical question it is difficult to draw the line between gambling of all kinds and legitimate business because as it has been shown, the element of

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good." Mrs. CARIE WISSE, Lompoc, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price 75c.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 35c.

risk exists in both cases. There was the case, some years ago, in which a member of a firm dealing in iron, got drunk one day and bought 20,000 tons of steel rails. His partners called him a wild gambler in "rail futures" and prepared for bankruptcy. But when prices went up and the result of this drunken spree was a profit of 200,000 the firm revised their opinion, and looked upon the partner as a man of "rare business sagacity."

Nor do intelligent men agree in the definition of stock-gambling. What an Englishman will do in trade, the inexperienced American will call gambling trade ventures, because he is ignorant of their merits. When some American capitalists were asked several years ago to invest in some of our assured sugar stocks, they declined. "It would not be legitimate business, but gambling for us to invest as we are situated," was the reply. That is, their insufficient knowledge involved, for them, a risk which converted the case from a legitimate transaction into a speculation or gamble. At the same time there was no speculation among our own investors regarding the same affairs in the strict meaning of the word.

Only one aspect of the case is presented here.

LIQUID AIR.

There appears in another column an account of Mr. Tripler's experiments in the manufacture of liquid air. The first ounce of liquid air made by Prof. Dewar in England cost \$3000. Mr. Tripler now produces it a cost of 20 cents per gallon. Is the day at hand when the ocean liners will have no coal bunkers, the locomotives no fire boxes, the great machinery works no boilers? These are dazzling probabilities. The men of science are deeply interested and—wait.

BIG ADDITION.

Another sugar plantation has passed into the control of Senator Henry Waterhouse. This time it is the estate of Halawa, in the district of Kohala, Hawaii. The property belonged to Dr. Wight until secured by Senator Waterhouse.

Halawa will be added to Niuli sugar plantation, which was purchased by the Senator only a few days ago of Judge Hart and afterwards incorporated. Senator Waterhouse went to Niuli last Friday on the steamer Noeak, accompanied by Dr. C. B. Wood. Both gentlemen returned on the Kinau Sunday morning. Senator Waterhouse spent yesterday at his Peninsula home and was inaccessible for an interview. All that could be learned concerning the Halawa deal, was gained from another member of the house of Waterhouse & Company, who stated that Halawa had been secured. This gentleman refused to give out any particulars for publication, but announced that a prospectus of the new Niuli Sugar Company, Limited, which embraced the properties of Niuli, Halawa and other adjoining lands would be made public early this week.

FORTY-FIVE PERISHED.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The work of searching the ruins of the Windsor Hotel fire was finished today. The contractor thinks there are no human remains left in the ruins. The total of the known dead now number forty-five and several persons are still missing. Impressive memorial services were held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest today for the dead of the Windsor Hotel fire. The church was filled with friends and relatives of persons who perished in the fire.

LOIE FULLER BLIND

NEW YORK, April 1.—La Loie Fuller, queen of dancers, is doomed to blindness. For several years she has been gradually losing her sight and now, as a last resort, she is in Paris testing the claims of an unlicensed healer. Her loss of sight was caused by the glare of the lights used in dances.

THE PLANTATIONS

Stockholders in the Niuli Company are Rejoicing.

AMALGAMATION OF OTHER LANDS

An Important Deal is on the Tap.
—Nahiku Subscribers Pay up—
The New Lanai Plantation.

The shareholders of the Niuli Sugar Company, Limited, are rejoicing over the success attained by Senator Henry Waterhouse in securing a lease of Halawa plantation while on his recent trip to Hawaii. They have also been informed of the probability of receiving a dividend within a few weeks from the Niuli and Halawa properties.

While Senator Waterhouse is at work on his prospectus, which is to be made public very shortly, considerable information was given to the press concerning the plans thus far formulated. Dr. Wight's lands, known as Halawa plantation, were leased for thirty years to the Niuli Sugar Company, Limited. The plantation is to be turned over on May 1st, free from debt. Over six hundred tons of sugar, yet to come off, will become the property of the plantation and the returns will pass into the treasury of the corporation. All the live stock, farm implements and other appurtenances connected with the plantation, will be turned over.

There are other lands to be incorporated in the new plantation, options on which are held by Senator Waterhouse. Niuli will turn out over two thousand tons of sugar this year. The return for this sugar goes into the treasury of the corporation. As has been stated before Niuli will be handed over by Judge Hart on April 30, free from debt.

There is an abundance of water on Niuli. Besides four streams there is a large supply of water in the mountains which can be utilized. Two reservoirs, containing three million gallons of water, and one reservoir containing four million gallons, are located on top of the mountain, on the Halawa property.

Things look pretty bright for Niuli. The proposition received adverse comment from some last week, but it now bids good promise to turn out to be one of the best investments in the Islands. The new Lanai plantation, Palawai, of which W. H. Pain is the chief promoter, is developing rapidly. The corporation will be capitalized at \$1,000,000. Already over half of the shares have been applied for, although the lists will not be opened until some time next week.

Over a year ago some cane was planted there, which has since come up wonderfully well. This fact tends to show that all the conditions are very favorable. There is an abundance of water assured. There are about 3500 acres in all. The report of the engineering party which is now on the ground is expected by Mr. Pain any day. The shares are to be placed at \$20 each, and the first assessment 10 per cent.

The subscribers of Nahiku came up yesterday with their assessments. There was not a delinquent on the whole list. The stock market generally was quiet yesterday. There were only three sales reported, two of which were in Kihel and the other in Hawaiian Agricultural. The fact that Senator McCandless, who has bored so many wells for the plantations on the Islands, is reported to have bought over 1500 shares of Kihel at prices ranging from \$16 to \$20, has led the possessors of Kihel certificates to cling more tightly to them.

All the brokers predict an active market this week. The temporary tightness of money, caused by everyone rushing into the newly started plantations, is relaxing.

Sugar.

Raw, strong, tending upward. Fair edging, 3 15-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c.; molasses sugar, 3 13-16c.; refined, strong and active.

Luau to Dr. Davison.
(Special Correspondence.)

LAHAINA, April 8.—Dr. Davison was the recipient of a farewell party given in his honor by the residents of Lahaina. The residence of Mr. F. H. Hayelden (Lanikeha) was the scene of the festivities and a goodly number of foreigners attended to bid the genial Doctor "Aloha nui."

The large lanai and dancing platform were gaily decorated with flags, ferns and Japanese lanterns and during the evening speeches were made by Col. John Richardson, Judge Kaula and Matt McCann.

The Doctor has been a resident of Lahaina for the past nine years and during that time his services have been highly appreciated by everybody in the district.

Dr. Davison leaves for his native state, Michigan, for a three months' vacation and all wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return to his duties here.

A BIG INSTITUTION

History of the Celebrated University Extension.

Twenty Five Years Old—Forms a Permanent Part in Educational Activity—The Work.

(By Henry W. Rolfe.)

The English University Extension celebrated last June its twenty-fifth birthday. In this country the work has been going on for nine years only. It is not to be expected that in that shorter period we should have accomplished quite so much as England has done, even though we have had the benefit of her experience. But something should have been effected in these years, and something has been.

In England University Extension may fairly be said to have become a permanent part of the educational activity of the nation. No well-informed Englishman is ignorant of it or indifferent to it. No one believes that the universities will ever drop it, or ever devote anything less than their best efforts and their best scholarship to its furtherance. England has accepted it and adopted it.

Of course the facts here in America are quite different. Many parts of the United States have never heard of University Extension. Other sections know about it, but look askance. Still, the regions that have really tried it believe in it; and all of their lecturers and organizers, and many of their students have the same faith in it that is found in England. This is a significant and encouraging fact, which more than offsets all that can be said on the other side.

The first experiment in this country was made in the winter of 1890-91, in Philadelphia. Provost Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, invited Professor Richard G. Moulton, lecturer on literature for the Cambridge University Extension Syndicate, to come to Philadelphia and give an object lesson on the possibilities and importance of this kind of teaching. Philadelphia became so enthusiastic over Professor Moulton's work, and over the movement for which he stood, that it was found easy to organize a committee of prominent citizens and secure from them a guarantee fund, for the support of further experiments. Thus the so-called American Society for the Extension of University Teaching came into being. Its efforts have never flagged, from that day until this. Year after year men and women of wealth and position have given money and labor freely, in the attempt to create a demand for these lectures throughout the community and to supply that demand. Each fall and winter scores of courses are given in Philadelphia and its suburbs, all through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in New York City, and sometimes as far away as in New England and Virginia and Ohio. Several "staff lecturers" are supported, men who give all their time to this work. Other lecturers are found in the faculties of Princeton, Lafayette, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Haverford, Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania. And almost every season some famous English Extension lecturer is brought over for a few months. The subjects are of the greatest variety: history, literature, sociology, political economy, mathematics, astronomy, geology, physics, and the history of painting and architecture and music. Philadelphia, and the region of which it is the intellectual center, would be almost as reluctant as England to let this extension of the Universities cease. Thousands have found that it adds greatly to the pleasure and value of their lives. It probably is safe to prophesy that it will be a permanent part of the higher life of that section.

Just a little while after the Philadelphia Society was organized, Dr. Harper announced that the reconstructed University of Chicago would devote a part of its large resources to the development of University Extension. Not only that, but he enlarged the conception of Extension, as he has so many other conceptions of an educational kind. He established a distinct extension department, and arranged to provide not only "lecture-study" work, of the English type—(courses of not less than six lectures, all by the same man and on the same subject, with study features added), but also correspondence courses and special classes, too, wherever there were little groups of students who desired to carry on careful work with an instructor from the University. Soon Dr. Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, who had been the director of the Philadelphia Society, was called to preside over this new department at Chicago. Under his guidance the work has grown until now it covers a large part of the territory within 300 or 400 miles of Chicago, except to the north, where the condition of the country is unfavorable and where, moreover, the University of Wisconsin is in the field. About 140 full courses are given now each year in eight states. There are six staff lecturers, some of them giving their entire time to the work, some lecturing in the University also during the spring or summer terms. And some forty or more of the professors stand ready to give occasional courses, as their intra-mural teaching will permit.

Concerning the results of this work the same thing may be said as above of Philadelphia work. Experiment is not the right term to use; for the experimental stage has long been passed. It has been proved conclusively that the people of these central states recognize the great value and benefit of par-

ticipation in the higher life of the colleges and universities, and will never relinquish what has been thus granted them.

Such facts as these cannot but encourage us greatly in our efforts here in Southern California. But such encouragement is not really needed. The response that the labors of the Southern California Educational Extension Association have met, is enough without these assurances from without. Everywhere in this region busy men and women are glad to give time and thought and money to forming centers and placing them on a sound financial and educational basis. Everywhere there is a feeling that this work is needed, that the time is ripe for it, and that it must and shall be made a permanent part of our life.

A NAVAL STATION.

Steps Being Taken for the Improvement of Pearl Harbor.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Preparatory to the establishment of an important naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, steps are being taken by the War Department to improve the harbor.

Rear Admiral Walker, while in command of the Pacific station, made a careful survey of the harbor, and with dredging, which he suggests, it is apparent ample water can be secured leading to a spot well protected where he recommended the naval station be located. In the river and harbor area there is a provision appropriating \$100,000 for completing the improvement of the harbor. Rear Admiral Walker's report will be turned over to Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers.

I understand Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will recommend that Congress authorize the construction of a stone dock at Pearl Harbor, with the necessary repair shops, so that repairs can be made to any vessel of the United States navy arriving in Hawaiian waters.

Gen. Wilson has also taken measures to secure information respecting the fortifications of Porto Rico and additional fortifications which should be constructed so as to protect the island.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

In connection with the peace proposals of the czar there has been pointed out a curious coincidence between 1799 and 1899, and some interesting and not generally known facts are recalled. In the first mentioned year the czar and the King of Great Britain had a correspondence on military armaments, but it was then with a view to their increase, not decrease. The idea was to combine England, Russia and Prussia against "our common enemy, France." Russia was to supply the men and England the money.

The czar informed his good brother, George, King of Great Britain, that "he was ready to afford their ally, the King of Prussia, a successor of land forces, and that he had 'destined for that purpose 45,000 men—infantry and cavalry and artillery.'" The government of George III then undertook to furnish the czar with a subsidy of 75,000 pounds a month, and engaged to pay the first amount as soon as the Russian armament had crossed the Russian frontier, and to pay a like sum at the beginning of each month for twelve months. "Unless peace should first be made."

DR. SOIF ORDERED TO APIA.

LONDON, March 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Dr. Soif, while in London, had several conferences, I learn here, with Mr. Chamberlain on the Samoan question. He started for his new post yesterday. He would have remained longer in London, but the Government ordered him to proceed immediately by way of Washington in order to confer with the American authorities."

BERLIN, March 29.—The Hamburgische Correspondenz, dealing with the question of installing Dr. Soif, who will succeed Dr. Joannes Raffel as president of the municipality of Apia, in the absence of a generally recognized Samoan Government, says: "The three powers have arranged that the German, British and American Consuls are to install the new president of the municipality."

AGAINST AN ALLIANCE.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Every German social, business, religious and political organization in Chicago has been asked to send delegates to a meeting to be held here April 17th and having for its object the formation of a permanent organization to protest against an Anglo-American alliance. The organization may become national in character, as its promoters have been in communication with prominent German-Americans in other cities.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuritic pains.

—D. C. Brant, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

OLAA PLANTATION

Everything is Ready for the Lists to Be Opened.

Over Ten Thousand Acres Have Been Secured. Manager Will Be a Tried Man—The Puna Plantation.

The following interview in regard to the Olaa plantation, with Dr. Nichols, one of the promoters, is taken from the Hilo Herald:

"Everything is settled," he said, "so far as the land is concerned. We have now control of 10,434 acres, either by direct purchase or by option. Most of the latter are for six months, but it is probable they will be closed and the money paid to the owners within thirty days. The last property secured was that controlled by Mr. Fulcher amounting to nearly 700 acres. We pay \$100 per acre for this land—the maximum price fixed by us. We had two small tracts at \$30 and \$35 per acre, respectively and the rest went from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

"We guaranteed to secure 5000 acres, we have gone more than double that quantity and the place has assumed such enormous proportions that we are contemplating dividing it in two. We are enthusiastic over the matter and I believe Messrs. Thurston and Carter will file articles of incorporation with the Minister of Interior next Tuesday. Then the stock will be put on the market as there is already a demand for it. Hilo will have a large block and those who wish may subscribe. We are not now in a position to do more than take the names of persons who want stock.

"As to the manager of the new plantation I can say that it will not be a case of putting a young man in merely to give him a chance to see what he can do—influence will cut no figure; the man will be a tried one, some one whose experience and whose work in the past fits him for the position. Such a man we will have regardless of cost, for expense cuts no figure in starting the enterprise.

"The railway will be built but as to details of route I know nothing. It will go to Olaa at once and when the Puna deal is closed a survey will be made to take that in and start on the circuit. We have been expecting Mr. Dillingham up for the past two steamer trips, but he will surely be up on Wednesday and then more will be learned on that point. While it is a separate enterprise we are all more or less interested in it. Nothing has been settled yet regarding the Shipman lands. You know there is a law suit in sight and whatever is done will be on a compromise basis. The Wakefield lands at Keanu will not go in simply because they are not suited to the growing of the cane. All the other tracts upon which we have options will be bought. I cannot think now of a single one to be left out. You know we had with us for several days J. T. Moir and H. P. Walton, two well known managers, whose experience has been with just the same character of soil that we are to have. They have made their reports, which are most favorable. These gentlemen will accompany A. J. Campbell and myself to Puna in a day or two for the purpose of investigating the conditions there. Mr. Campbell and Mr. McRae have both been over it and, I believe, report favorably. I have not been to Puna since 1892 and I remember then seeing on the Lyman tract some magnificent land identical in character with ours in Puna. It seems probable that the Puna plantation will go through with ours. Of course nothing can be said definitely until the reports of the experts have been received.

"When Mr. Pollitz was in Honolulu before and this Olaa matter was under consideration he advised making the shares \$20 each, as the larger ones are too difficult for brokers to handle, besides the lower price will admit young men and women of limited means to take a holding. It is much easier also to advance one dollar on a \$20 share than the same proportion on shares of higher value."

Hawaiian Rice for Honolulu.

The steamer Australia brought a large consignment of Hawaiian rice from Honolulu on her last trip for a consignment in Salt Lake City says the San Francisco Chronicle of March 30th. On her return trip to the islands she will take 1200 bags of Hawaiian rice for the Honolulu market. This rice, when placed on the Hawaiian market, will have paid two freights. It is still in the original packages, but dealers find a better market in Honolulu for the Hawaiian product than they do in the United States. The recent large influx of Japanese into the islands has increased the demand for rice, and much of the product lately exported to this country will be shipped back again.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, March 30.—According to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail there is good prospect of the re-assembling next May of the international conference regarding sugar bounties. France, it is said, is now agreeable to concessions that would lead up to the abolition of bounties by Germany, Austria and Belgium.

WHAT A BLESSING.

Many People in Honolulu Learning to Appreciate.

What a blessing it is. Sought after by thousands. Honolulu is finding it out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this. Itching piles mean it. Eczema, just as bad and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's ointment does it. Relieves at once and cures if you use it long enough.

A specific for any itching of the skin. A blessing to a suffering public. Here's Des Moines proof, to back up what we say:

Mrs. Geo. Chambers, 1417 West Grand street, of Des Moines, says: "Mr. Chambers used Doan's Ointment and it brought him very satisfactory results. He had been pestered with itching piles for sometime despite the use of ordinary household remedies generally used for the purpose of allaying the irritation. Obtaining Doan's Ointment and using it, the soothing effect surprised him. Continuing the treatment for a short time the pile trouble disappeared. When a preparation acts up to the claims made for it, it deserves the hearty support of the public. Mr. Chambers and I both endorse Doan's Ointment heartily."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu.

A NEW PARTY.

CHICAGO, March 28.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Omaha credits J. Sterling Morton with the intention of forming a new political party which he declares will be the greatest political organization since the formation of the Republican party. Discussing the proposed new party and the side lights likely to develop therefrom, Mr. Morton says: "I have the utmost faith in the plan. The party will be organized July 4th, and will stand for conservatism pre-eminently. No doubt the platform will contain some elements common to all parties, but the key-note will be conservatism. There is a vast field for the new party's operations."

LEADERS:

New Victoria SEWING MACHINES \$24.80 REDUCED FROM \$35.00

CELEBRATED

WILCOX & GIBBS —LESS THAN— U. S. PRICES

Ajax Bicycles

\$37.50

A GOOD WHEEL FOR LITTLE MONEY

CUTLERY

SEE DISPLAY OF Carvers!

Household Goods Department BETHEL STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co. —LIMITED—

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel. Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In boxes of 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Chemical Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO. TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Foreman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 14, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is a liquid medicine which removes PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

Hawaiian Scenic Photos

Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none.

A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lauhala folder, could not be excelled as a gift.

Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

KING BROS. 110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TIMELY TOPICS

March 20th, 1899.

Our advertisements for the past month have been directed, generally, to the housewife, but we have things in our store that will be of interest to the wife as well as the husband. No doubt you heard about the runaway a few weeks ago. A man was riding down Fort street, his horse suddenly got frightened at some object, became unmanageable and started to run away. The man tried every effort to check the horse, but without avail. A man happened to be coming up the street on his bicycle and before he could get out of the way, the horse, vehicle and all were upon him. The bicyclist was seriously hurt and was confined to his bed for some time. Now how do you think it is to blame for that accident? We blame the driver, as he should have had one of

Whitman's Riding BITS

for his horse or a RACKING, or RACING DRIVING BIT. A gentle pull on the reins will check the wildest spirited horse living. Besides these bits we carry a full line of curry combs, the Dandy Horse Brushes, Black Snake Whips and Horse and Mule Collars of all sizes.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited. 307 FORT ST.

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use. All who have drunk the water speak in the highest of terms for it. This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in cans lots at \$0.50 for 50 pints, \$2.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.

ON LIQUEFIED AIR

Result of Prof. Tripler's Experiments Demonstrated.

AGENT OF GREAT POWER

Has Boundless Possibilities—A Cheap and Unlimited Supply of Force for the World's Work.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The boundless possibilities of the twentieth century through an unlimited and cheap supply of power to do the work of the world were suggested when Professor Charles E. Tripler of New York gave an exhibition of his experiments with liquid air before the National Geographic Society at the Arlington. The occasion was the annual reception of the society, and its social features were as pleasant as the scientific exhibition was instructive and entertaining.

The reception began at 9 o'clock and was in the parlors adjoining the banquet hall. The usual decorations, consisting of palms and potted plants, were provided. The receiving party was composed of Professor Alexander Graham Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. David J. Hill and Mrs. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, assisted by the Misses Alleen, Elsie and Marion Bell, and Miss Wilson, Dr. David T. Day, Dr. F. W. True, Mr. Wm. V. Cox, Bernard R. Green and Henry F. Blount.

LIQUEFIED NEW YORK AIR.

Back of the platform was a metal reservoir which contained between four and five gallons of liquid air. It was New York air liquefied at 10 o'clock in the morning by a simple process discovered by Mr. Tripler. The reservoir containing this air was surrounded by several layers of felt to reduce as far as possible the effect of the gaseous air on the liquid mass, which begins to turn to gas as soon as manufactured.

It is not the fact of producing liquid air that has distinguished Mr. Tripler and made his name famous the world over wherever science thrives, but it is the fact that it was reserved for him to find a process by which this might be done at a trifling expense. Twenty-two years ago Raoul Pictet submitted oxygen gas to enormous pressure, combined with intense cold, and secured a few drops of liquid, which soon passed away in a mist, which proved that oxygen was the vapor of a mineral. Fifteen years later a Pole of Warsaw liquefied nitrogen, the other constituent of the air. About that time Dewar, in England, made liquid of air. An ounce of it cost him \$3,000 and later he made it for \$500 a pint. Mr. Tripler makes liquid air for 20 cents a gallon, and throws it about as if it is of no consequence.

It would be impossible, it is claimed, to accurately measure the intensity of the cold of the five gallons of liquid air contained in the reservoir placed before the company at the Arlington last evening. Its intensity was shown by experiment.

WHEN AIR LIQUEFIES.

Air is liquefied at 312 degrees below zero, or 382 degrees below the temperature regarded as best fitted for human life. This liquid is constantly endeavoring to return to a gaseous state, and if confined produces an enormous energy, the air being related to it just as steam is related to water. It is this property, it is shown, that makes the liquid air a wonderful possibility in the commercial world, for it points to a possible condition which will give an unlimited and cheap power to do the work of the world.

Mr. Tripler began his exhibition by dipping a pan of liquid air from the reservoir. It boiled and steamed away as water from the fire, yet it was cold and not heat that was creating the commotion. Spilled to the floor, it landed with a heavy sound, like the striking of mercury, and yet in a moment it had turned to air, and was being breathed by the people who had just seen it fall in a solid state. Cupful of the liquid were passed around. Fingers passed through the substance gave a sensation similar to passing through heavy vapor, yet there was the heavy liquid, as clear as water, with a vapor arising from it. It passed through the liquid rapidly the hand experienced no intensity of cold, but if allowed to remain there a few seconds an icy chill would be experienced, and more extended contact would freeze the flesh and bones, until they could be broken up with a hammer, as a brittle stone would be crushed.

Mr. Tripler placed a rubber ball in a pan of the liquid air and afterward threw it to the floor. It broke into numerous pieces as if made of glass. In a few minutes the pliable qualities of the rubber had returned. The liquid was spilled rather recklessly by Mr. Tripler, and a lady whose garments appeared in danger of being deluged by some of it inquired:

"Will it soil a dress?"
"It is only air," replied Mr. Tripler, "and has no more power to soil than has air."

A glass of whisky was then exhibited and some of the liquid air was poured into it, and the combination stirred with a stick. It required but a few seconds to freeze the whisky into a stiff mass.

"I should think it would break the glass," some one remarked.
"So it would," replied Mr. Tripler.

"were the glass thick, but this was very thin."
The frozen whisky was passed about for the inspection of the audience.

BURNING STEEL IN AN ICE TUMBLER.

Then a steel rod was lowered into the liquid and it burned with the glare of an electric light, sputtering the while.
In the process of turning to gas the nitrogen first leaves the liquid state, so that different effects are secured from it at different periods. It was after the nitrogen had become gaseous that the steel burned in the liquid, then oxygen. The liquid oxygen was held up in the glass by Mr. Tripler who remarked that its density in that form was 2,000 times as great as it exists in the air we breathe.

A glass tube was partly filled with the compound, and the lower end placed in water. Ice formed on it rapidly. Ice water thrown into it caused it to boil with increased intensity. It was the heat in the ice water that accelerated the liquid in its struggle to return to a gaseous state, and caused it to boil. The ice water was more intensely hot in contact with the liquid air than is hot water in contact with ice.

There is no substance known to man which retains its liquid form under intense cold or heat so long as mercury, and for that reason it is the medium of measuring heat and cold. It freezes at 200 degrees below zero.
"I will make a hammer of mercury," said Mr. Tripler.

He poured mercury from a bottle into a paper box, and for a couple of minutes subjected it to the cold of the liquid air. He had placed a handle in the mercury, so that when the latter had congealed it formed a hammer. With this implement he drove a nail into the table on which his experiments were being made. The mercury had become as hard as steel.

The cup of metal in which he had dipped the liquid, of course, had been subjected to intense cold. He dropped this cup and it fell into pieces like glass.

ICE MADE OVER A FIRE.

The experiment of making ice over a fire was perhaps the most strikingly illustrative of the power of liquid air. Mr. Tripler took a kettle, filled it with the liquid, and it began to boil. He placed it on a gas stove so that the flame could play on the bottom of the vessel. The heat but intensified the cold, as it accelerated the liquid in turning into gas. Ice water poured into this kettle still further increased the process, for it was comparatively hot water. The kettle boiled and sent a stream of steam aloft to a distance of six or eight feet. No housekeeper has ever seen her kettle boil so. All this time the water was being frozen within the kettle and beneath it in the flame was a covering of frost. It was no ordinary ice, either, for later, on being passed around, the intensity of its freezing kept it firm a long time, in spite of the heat of the room.

A beefsteak was produced and lowered in a pan of the liquid. It was soon brought up and when struck with a hammer flew into a hundred pieces. Its appearance when cracked up was similar to petrified wood. It was instantly cold to the touch, and it required some time before the heat of the room had returned the meat to its natural state.

The concluding test was in some respects a most wonderful one. Mr. Tripler placed liquid air in a deep tin cup, lowered it in a jar of water and soon had a thick coating of ice on it. The liquid air turned to gas. He put ice water in the cup to relieve the hold of the ice on the tin cup, and when removed he had a cup of ice. This ice cup in turn he filled with liquid air, and then lowered a piece of carbon in it. A bright light was the result, showing the ice glass as an arc light through a globe. The carbon was burning with a heat of 3000 degrees above zero, and it was burning immersed in a liquid with a temperature of 340 degrees below zero, yet the experimenter held the cup in one hand and the end of the carbon in the other, the intense cold preventing danger from heat so great as to be beyond the power of the mind to comprehend it.

ALCOHOL IN ICICLES.

Frozen alcohol was another interesting object placed before the company. An icicle of alcohol would soon turn to a lumpy mass, resembling soft taffy, but dipped in the liquid air for but an instant it was again as an icicle. The liquid air, thrown into a large jar of water, gave a strange appearance. The liquid would sink, almost or quite touch the bottom of the jar, and then, as it struggled to resume its gaseous state, would again come to the top.

At the conclusion of the exhibition Mr. Tripler said he had heard that a statement of his to the effect that he could make ten gallons of liquid from three gallons of air had been questioned by some of those who had read an account of his work in the March number of McClure's Magazine. He repeated this statement and said it could be proved.

He spoke of liquid air as the great power of the future, and said if it could be made to run a small engine, as he had shown to be possible, it could be made to run a large one. The wasteful manner of getting power from coal, which is merely the stored up power of the sun, would have substituted for it a cheap and easy method of securing it through liquid air. He had trouble in his method of operating an engine, caused by the freezing of the liquid while in use, but he was still experimenting, and research in the line of investigation he was following was in its infancy. The audience only had a glimpse of what might be done with liquid air.

AS TO ADVICE

The trouble with advice from those Who told the world how they Got to the apex is that you Must gird your loins up and pursue Some very different way
—Chicago News.

SUGAR QUESTION

Special Agent Saylor's Investigations in Porto Rico.

LOW COST OF PRODUCTION

Treasury Officials Considering the Revenue Problem—Duty to be Retained.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Treasury officials are much interested in the report which C. F. Saylor, the special agent of the Agricultural Department to investigate the sugar question, brings back from Porto Rico, where he was sent on a special investigation by Secretary Wilson to determine the relation of the sugar industry there to the beet sugar industry here.

Mr. Saylor does not discuss the political or revenue side of the affair; this is outside of his province, but the treasury officials, interested in the future revenue situation, take from his findings of fact some positive conclusions as to the revenue situation in this particular. For example, Mr. Saylor finds that the Porto Rican can raise sugar for 2 cents a pound of the same standard that it will cost the beet producers of this country 3½ cents a pound to manufacture. This means, according to treasury officials, that the tariff wall of the United States must be retained against the products of these tropical islands, or the beet sugar industry of this country is doomed.

Porto Rico in itself would not do this, since it supplies only about 3 per cent of the sugar consumption of this country, and under most favorable circumstances could supply only about 5½ per cent, but the situation is essentially the same in regard to Cuba and the Philippines, islands whose products are and could be made so large as to determine the ruling price of sugar in the United States.

DIET OF THE LABORERS.

Mr. Saylor discusses the reasons for the low price of sugar production in Porto Rico. He finds the wages of labor distressingly low, and what is back of that, the cost of living. Five cents a day is a large price for the food of a Porto Rican laborer. The big sugar factories, which feed their own employees, charge themselves on their account but seven cents a day per man for food, and they give a much more substantial and nourishing diet than the ordinary laborer of that country gets in his own home. The ordinary food of the Porto Rican is this: In the morning he eats a piece of bread and what is called coffee. At 12 he takes a piece of bread, some tuba (like our potato), which is mostly starch, and some bean soup. This soup is the only nutritious part of the meal. Mr. Saylor says he has never seen them eat meat except as particles in their soup. The night meal is the same as this breakfast. To this insufficient diet he attributes much of the inefficiency of the Porto Rican laborer. It is commonly computed that the laborer in the beet sugar region of this country is worth three Porto Ricans, but Mr. Saylor believes that if the laboring man of the United States had no better food to eat and lived in that country he would not be much better than the Porto Rican.

DISPARITY IN COST OF PRODUCTION

The disparity in cost of sugar production there and in this country will lessen, Mr. Saylor thinks, as time goes on. As the island becomes Americanized the tastes and wants of the laboring population will increase, and with this will go a demand for higher wages. While the price of sugar in consequence will go up there, it is likely to go down here on account of the increasing profitable use to which the by-products of the sugar beet factories will be put. These two changes, however, are in the nature of long-distance effects, and what the treasury is now looking at is the immediate revenue problem involved. The officials see no way of maintaining our growing beet sugar industries except by the retention of the duty against sugar from the tropical islands, including those in our own possession.

The Woman's Institute in London has published a "Lexicon of Employments for Women," from which it appears that there are in England women cab and omnibus-drivers, street porters, "walking postmen," cattle-dealers, auctioneers, and one locomotive engineer.—Woman's Journal.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those of experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all Druggists and Dealers.

ECZEMA

Most Torturing, Disfiguring, Humiliating

Of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly skin and scalp humours, is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humours cures.

Cuticura

REMEDIES speedily, permanently, and economically cure Eczema, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

How to Cure Every Skin and Blood Humour, post free.

BAD COMPLEXIONS Purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures made at the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphoric Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Great Activity at Pope's.

All departments of the Pope Mfg. Co.'s factories are now running twenty-two hours daily and the combined Pope interests are furnishing employment to about 4,000 men. Work comes direct from the company that the demand for its bicycles at the 1899 prices is unprecedentedly large and for weeks close to 1,000 machines have been shipped per day. Many orders are being received for the Chainless

The above, taken from the "Iron Age" shows the great demand for the ever popular Columbia bicycle. We expect a big lot by the Australia on the 12th of April and hope to be able to deliver all orders for Chainless at that time. We have a good stock of Chain Wheels, both Columbia and Rambler and a big stock of sundries.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Haw. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,600,000
Total reinsurance - 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies - 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,
£13,558,989.
1. Authorized Capital - £3,000,000
2. Subscribed Capital - 7,500,000
3. Paid up Capital - 687,500 0
4. Fire Funds - 2,748,619 7 6
5. Life and Annuity Funds - 11,127,670 1 6
£13,558,989 8 9
Revenue Fire Branch - 1,561,377 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,874,611 1 0
£2,435,988 9 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 7.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Heela; 1000 bags sugar to M. S. Grubbaum & Co.
Am. schr. Chas. Hanson, Danneriz, 27 days from Eureka; 194,000 feet lumber to Wilder & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, April 8.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, 30 hrs. from Hilo; 344 bks. spurs, 18 bks. corn, 17 bds. hoes, 25 head cattle, 56 head hogs, 100 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 3340 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Am. schr. Azalea, F. Fardellins, from Port Townsend March 11, to Lewers & Cooke; 433,000 feet of lumber.
Stmr. Heiene, Macdonald, from Kawaihae; 10,152 bags Ookaala sugar, 30 cattle.

Stmr. Walaleale, Green, from Kilauea and Makaweli; 3505 bags sugar, 4 sundries.
U. S. A. T. Charles Nelson, Capt. M. A. Anderson, from San Francisco March 30; 900 tons of Government stores and 60 soldiers and 2 officers.
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Sunday, April 9.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 13 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 4748 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 15 hrs. from Koloa; 2000 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, 13½ hrs. from Hanalei; 3827 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 14 hrs. from Kahului; 6169 bags sugar, 503 bags potatoes, 31 bags corn, 33 sides, 53 hogs, 120 pkgs. sundries.

Am. stmr. Eilhu Thompson, Whitney, 15 days from Seattle, via Hilo, April 8; 525 tons mds. to H. Waterhouse & Co.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, 19 days from San Francisco; mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Fris, 15 days from San Francisco; 1300 tons mds. to C. Brewer & Co.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 15 days from San Francisco; 810 tons mds. to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Am. schr. Wm. Renton, Jansen, 24 days from Port Townsend, with lumber.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Brandt, 64 days from Newcastle; 1160 tons coal to slip.

Sip. Kailani, Sam, 6 hrs. from Pearl Lochs.

Monday, April 10.

Br. stmr. Doric, Smith, 6 days 2 hrs. from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

It. cruiser Piemonte, Giuliani, 16 days from Acapulco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 7.

S. S. Garonne, Conradi, Seattle.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makaweli.

Haw. ship Star of Bengal, Henderson, from San Francisco.

Miss. S. S. Morning Star, Garland, Micronesia.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, Kauai.

Schr. Kauikaeouli, Sam, Kohala.

Saturday, April 8.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Lahaina, Kona and Kau.

United States transport Zealandia, Dowdell, Manila.

Schr. Concord, Harris Kaunakakai.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Sunday, April 9.

Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.

Monday, April 10.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Lahaina and Kaunapali.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Makaweli.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

Hilo—Arrived, April 2, bk. Santiago, from San Francisco; April 7, bk. Amy Turner, from San Francisco. Sailed, April 5, bk. Roderick Dhu, from San Francisco, with the following freight: Hilo Sugar Co., 11,132 bags sugar; Wai-akea Mill Co., 10,800 bags sugar; Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 10,800 bags sugar. Total value of cargo, \$212,568.99.

HONOIPU—Sailed, April 3, schr. Falcon, for San Francisco. Cargo: 3406 bags sugar, H. Waterhouse & Co., and 474 bags sugar, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., 713,450 pounds, valued at \$26,704.

FOREIGN PORTS.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, March 29, Br. stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

NAGASAKI—Sailed, March 25, smtr. Ohio, for San Francisco.

NEAH BAY—Passed in, March 29, bktn. J. M. Griffiths, from Hilo for Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, March 28, schr. Robert Lewers, 18 days from Honolulu; March 29, U. S. T. Scandia, 11 days from Honolulu. Cleared, March 29, bktn. S. N. Castle, for Honolulu.

VALPARAISO, March 28.—The Russian corvette Razboynik is here on her way to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, March 30, Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, 14½ days from Honolulu; bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, 21 days from Honolulu; brig Consuelo, Page, 15 days from Mahukona; Schr. Annie M. Campbell, Fridberg, 15 days from Honolulu; schr. Oceania Vance, Ankers, 16½ days from Honolulu; April 2, smtr. Nippon Maru, Evans, 6 days 6 hrs and 44 min. from Honolulu; bktn. Mary Winkelman, Benneche, 14½ days from Kahului.

Sailed, March 30, bktn. S. N. Castle, for Honolulu. Up and loading for Island ports: Hilo; bk. Annie Johnson (loads April 5). Honolulu; Stmr. Australia (sails April 5, 2 p. m.); schr. Robert Lewers (sails April 7); bk. Mauna Ala, ship Fort George (sails April 6); bk. Andrew Welch.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, March 30, bktn. J. M. Griffiths, from Hilo;

bktn. Skagit, from Honolulu; schr. Maria E. Smith, from Honolulu; April 1, bktn. Kikikat, from Port Ludlow, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, April 1, Br. stmr. Coptic, for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, April 1, smtr. City of Peking, from Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Sailed, March 29, schr. Fannie Adele, for Kihel.

NEAH BAY—Passed, March 29, schr. Corona, from Honolulu, for Port Gambelle.

PORT PIRIE—Sailed, March 29, Nic. bk. Bundaleer, for Newcastle, N. S. W., to load for Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, March 31, bktn. Skagit, from Honolulu; schr. Corona, from Honolulu; Schr. Maria E. Smith, from Honolulu. Sailed, April 1, bktn. Kikikat, for Honolulu.

TACOMA—Arrived, March 31, bktn. J. M. Griffiths, from Hilo.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Pioneer, Am. schr., 397 tons (at Gray's Harbor)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Charles Nelson. Prior to arrival.

Skagit, Am. bktn., 443 tons (at Gambelle)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Pope & Talbot.

J. B. Thomas, Am. ship, 1807 tons (now at Honolulu)—Sugar from Kahului to Delaware Breakwater.

Robert Lewers, 669 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, April 9.—G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, W. H. Rice, A. Dreier, A. F. Cooke and wife, C. A. Elston, Professor Koebelle, D. Donaldson, G. H. Collins, C. A. Coolidge, E. Dawson, F. Gay, R. S. Moore, W. H. Taylor, H. Yama, Mrs. Watanabe, Miss M. Rice, Miss A. Rice, Miss E. Rice, Miss J. A. Cooke, Miss M. M. Cooke, Miss Grace, Master P. Rice, Master H. Rice, Rev. S. K. Kaulili, J. H. Kaewale, F. J. Cross, S. K. Kaeo, J. H. Kahikina, E. Page, Wai Heep and wife, Hop Sing, Capt. H. A. Springett, U. S. Engineers, six officers and seventy men of Companies K and M, U. S. Volunteers.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 9.—G. P. Wilder, Capt. L. Ahlborn, wife, four children and servant, Mrs. D. Douglas and son, Mrs. Geo. Dunn and two sons, C. Bolte, E. K. Bull, Miss J. Tanner, Mrs. P. A. Dias and two children, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Thos. Campbell, H. P. Boller, H. A. Baldwin, K. Yasumori and child, C. Y. Alina, Mrs. F. A. French, Miss Zeigler, Dr. C. Davidson, R. E. Maynard, W. J. Lowrie, J. A. Griffin, H. Howell, E. L. Collins, J. McLeellan, Awana, J. W. Kalua, G. Peterson and wife, W. Maui, Miss Maui, C. Copp, Jr., W. Brede, Frank Baldwin.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, April 8.—Volcano: C. T. Tucker, Mrs. A. L. Scott, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Mrs. F. A. Potter, Way Ports: Senator Henry Waterhouse, Dr. Wood, W. Yanata, W. Walters, A. J. Campbell, R. F. Lange, S. N. Norrie, J. Matoon, Geo. Kettle, wife and three children, C. A. Doyle, C. J. Falk, H. H. Renton, Mrs. J. Sullivan, Leo Sullivan, Mrs. C. A. Hopkin, Adam Lindsay, Rev. S. Konda, P. S. Konda, P. R. Robinson, W. N. Campbell, Miss Duncan, Geo. Low, wife and two children, J. S. Canairi, C. H. Brown, Miss M. A. Chamberlain, Henry Easton, H. T. Hamby, H. C. Glade, Dr. N. Russell, Master H. Lucas, Miss S. Lucas, J. R. Wilson and wife, D. Ogilvy, Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. R. E. Burns and three children, Miss A. Pomerey, Capt. J. Ross, T. P. Rockford, Mrs. A. Moses, H. Haneberg, Jas. Morse, Mark Houghtaling, H. Aneko, J. Bergstrom.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Doric, April 10.—For Honolulu: F. J. Annes, Mrs. C. E. Camp, Mrs. H. D. James, Mrs. E. H. Kittredge, H. A. Stouton, Dr. E. C. Buell, Mrs. H. W. Rolfe and child, P. McG. McBean, W. E. Brown, R. M. Tobin, Miss Ethel Kittredge, J. B. Lankershim, G. F. Herr, Thomas Fitzgerald, Dr. C. E. Camp, Mrs. W. Rolfe, Fred W. Cowley, For Yokohama: Z. Amari, Dr. D. McDonald, Mrs. A. C. Bryer, Mrs. H. E. Averill, H. P. Dusel, Miss Lily Parrish, E. J. Cowan, A. Herbst, Miss N. M. Hill, Mrs. H. Tourjee and infant, Miss Ottalie Bryer, J. C. Dusel, E. J. Parrish, F. E. Fernald, Ed Brandenstein, T. Aoki, A. C. Bryer, Miss Ethelind Bryer, Mrs. J. C. Dusel, Mrs. E. J. Parrish, E. R. Smith, A. Adelsdorfer, For Kobe: C. W. Clifton, J. N. Boyd, Mrs. L. B. Smithers, Miss Smithers, For Nagasaki: L. Bauer, C. A. Schleifer, Henry Mett, For Shanghai: H. A. Macray, L. W. Downey, Rev. Jas. Carson, Mrs. M. A. Macray, Rev. W. Drummond, Mrs. Jas. Carson, A. Campbell, Mrs. W. Drummond and two children. For Hongkong: Dr. J. J. Glusti, Mrs. W. A. Johns, Dr. C. L. F. Gee Wo, J. B. Millett, Rev. D. S. Hibbard, I. Lakser, Chas. Sterling, H. Burnett, Mrs. D. S. Hibbard, W. A. Johns, J. A. Valle, S. R. Price, H. E. Bostwick.

Departed.

For Seattle, per Br. S. S. Garonne, April 7.—H. McArthur, B. R. Strauss, E. J. Webster, F. W. Smythe, J. D. Elmondorf, F. N. McCandless, C. D. Kembal.

For Kaula, per stmr. Mikahala, April 7.—J. K. Moore, Mrs. J. N. Wright, R. S. Burke, J. B. Alexander, Miss McKean, J. Blackie, Miss Finkler, Mrs. J. Conrad, Dr. Campbell, J. D. Willard, W. H. Taylor, Miss N. Gann, Miss Berry, Master P. Kahibaum.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, April 8.—L. Kahibaum, W. C. Achi, Mrs. Kamala Aiona, C. R. Collins, H. R. Gear, J. Brown, Mr. Yates, Levi Drew, W. H. Shipman, Mrs. W. H. Rose, Miss H. Sarason, O. Abbott, A. D. Wishard, W. Blaisdell, J. A. McCandless, Geo. Fitcher, Father Julian, Mrs. D. Center and two children, B. D. Hicas, Mrs. J. E. Smith and child, J. E. Smith, W. S. Maule and wife, Miss Ah You.

For San Francisco, per bk. Diamond Head, April 10.—Claude Helm, Miss Zoffman.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The British bark La Escoceca is being loaded in New York for the Hawaiian Islands.

The bark Diamond Head sailed at 4:30 p. m. yesterday with a full cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

The schooner Tahitiense sails for Papeete tomorrow. A number of Marquesans will return on her.

The barkentine Imgard's cargo, for San Francisco on Sunday, consisted of 19,141 bags sugar, valued at \$77,660.

The schooner La Nina has been sold by Capt. Harry Evans to Wilson & Whitehouse, the contractors, who will use her in transporting material for road building to the other islands.

Capt. Amesbury, of the American schooner S. D. Carlton, which anchored off Kahului last Saturday night, reports making the last 300 miles to this port in less than twenty hours.

The S. D. Carlton is from Hongkong in ballast to load sugar.

The schooner Tahitiense is in the stream and having been cleaned and painted. From here the Tahitiense will return direct to the South Seas, as the charter from the Hawaiian Evangelical board ended with the bringing of the missionaries from the Marquesas to this port.

The Oriental & Occidental's liner Doric is at Pacific Mail wharf, having arrived after a quick run from San Francisco nearly a day ahead of schedule time. Pleasant weather was experienced during the whole trip. She brought twenty-two cabin and ten steerage passengers for this port and a lot of mail. During the trip one of the Chinese steerage passengers died of phthisis.

The United States army transport Charles Nelson is at Nuuanu street wharf, having arrived from San Francisco last Saturday morning with 900 tons of Government stores, forty men of the hospital corps and fifteen of the Sixth Infantry, under command of Lieut. Alfred Alve, of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A., bound for Manila.

Besides these there are three members of the signal corps, Quartermaster Sergeant Kalb and Lieut. S. Wythe, surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Barometer reduced to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is .006 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

The times and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12 m. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 12.30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

New Moon on the 9th at 7:51 p. m.

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The times and moon phases are given in standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

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ITALIAN CRUISER BY AUTHORITY.

The Piemonte Arrives in Port from Acapulco.

Will Say Here About a Week China Her Destination—Italian Fleet Being Mobilized.

Anchored in naval row is the third-class Italian cruiser Piemonte which arrived from Acapulco sixteen days out yesterday morning. She is on her way to China and will stay here about a week provisioning and taking on coal. The commanding officer made an early call on Italian Consul F. A. Schaefer and arrangements were made for an early despatch. The Piemonte's destination will be where the war cloud is now very dark. Upon entering the harbor the Piemonte was saluted by the battery at Kakaako under an officer and firing squad from the barracks.

The Piemonte was launched in 1885 and is a modern cruiser of 3,000 tons. She has a length of 300 feet, beam 36 feet and a mean draft of 20 feet. Her maximum speed is 23 knots and her armament consists of 32 guns of the latest type.

The Piemonte's officers are: Captain Giuliani, Commander Mocenigo, Lieutenant Proll, Grillo, Pfister, De Grot, Fenzl; Sub-Lieutenant Rappoli, Chief Engineer Buongiorno, Second Engineer Marisco and Bettini, Surgeon Dardano and Paymaster Carminiani. She carries a crew of 340 men.

The Piemonte has been cruising around the coast of South America visiting all the prominent ports. Captain Giuliani reports an excellent trip from Acapulco to this port.

The Italian cruiser Etna will be remembered being in port last fall sailing hence to Australia, from there she also will probably go to China where the Italian fleet is now being mobilized.

MARCHING ORDERS RECEIVED.

The Engineers received their marching orders by the Doric yesterday. They are to leave by the Australia on the 15th of this month. Their relief will be four battalions of the Sixth Artillery under command of Maj. Mills.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At Paia, Maui, April 8